UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MILK MARKETING ORDERS DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through December 1, 1963

Attached are Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which were revised during the period October 2 through December 1, 1963. Wilmington merged with Philadelphia and renamed Delaware Valley, effective December 1. No new orders became effective during this period.

Separate pages show suspensions and Federal Register Citations issued for the same period. Also included, population of Federal milk marketing areas for each market according to the 1960 Census.

Population of Federal milk marketing areas by market as defined December 1, 1963, according to 1960 United States Census

Marketing area	Population	Marketing area	Population
	Number		Number
Appalachian	560,392	Nebraska-Western Iowa	1,253,150
Austin-Waco	658,217	Neosho Valley	342,679
Black Hills	102,901	New Orleans	1,028,396
Boston	2,888,447	New York-New Jersey	18,490,830
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	125,478	North Central Iowa	528,297
Central Arizona	1,113,836	North Central Ohio	311,647
Central Arkansas	807,134	Northeastern Ohio	2,935,914
Central Mississippi	837,115	Northeastern Wisconsin	917,910
Central West Texas	466,240	Northern Louisiana	556,346
Chattanooga	309,891	North Texas	1,933,075
Chicago	6,442,647	Oklahoma Metropolitan	1,060,488
Cincinnati	1,472,042	Ozarks	427,766
Clarksburg	237,276	Paducah	224,370
Colorado Springs-Pueblo	350,224	Puget Sound	1,672,344
Columbus	816,532	Quad Cities-Dubuque	461,842
Connecticut	2,535,234	Red River Valley	434,814
Corous Christi	693,049	Rio Grande Valley	1,273,363
Dayton-Springfield	607,005	Rock River Valley	596,674
Delaware Valley	4,652,298	St. Joseph	228,710
Des Moines	657,742	St. Louis	1,661,321
Duluth-Superior	209,109	San Antonio	687,151
Eastern Colorado	1,141,564	Sioux City	105,667
Eastern South Dakota	98,230	Sioux Falls-Mitchell	78,021
Fort Smith	59,778	South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	440,515
Fort Wayne	493,793	Southeastern Florida	1,545,020
Great Basin	836,029	Southeastern New England	1,639,070
Indianapolis	2,122,583	Southern Michigan	6,377,067
Inland Empire	428,596	Southwest Kansas	119,523
Kansas City	1,537,810	Springfield	455,040
Knoxville	294,390	Suburban St. Louis	753,304
Louisville-Lexington-Evansville	1,966,611	Texas Panhandle	352,389
		Toledo	638,780
Lubbock-Plainview	350,601	Tri-State	1,428,111
Madison	583,919	Upper Chesapeake Bay	2,093,277
Memphis	953,345	Upstate Michigan	171,687
Michigan Upper Peninsula	335,216	Washington, D. C.	2,165,342
Milwaukee	1,699,841	Western Colorado	84,603
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,342,278	Wheeling	440,157
Mississippi Delta	610,072	Wichita	485,811
Mississippi Gulf Coast	237,938	Worcester	471,617
Muskegon	236,344	Youngstown-Warren	515,592
Nashville	823,267		
		TOTAL	100,082,694

SUSPENSIONS AND TERMINATIONS

Issued during the period October 2 through December 1, 1963

Suspension

Northern Louisiana: Page 96-3: Action continues for November 1963, the present Class I price (the basic formula price for the preceding month plus $2.27).

Termination

Delaware Valley: Page 4-2: Certain parts of the transfer provision for cream was terminated December 1, 1963, to make the Delaware Valley order comport in its entirety with the recently amended New York-New Jersey order.

Order Suspensions in Effect December 1, 1963

Appalachian
Boston
Central Mississippi
Central West Texas
Cincinnati
Clarksburg
Connecticut
Duluth-Superior
Eastern Colorado
Fort Wayne
Great Basin
Inland Empire
Kansas City
Lubbock-Plainview
Madison
Minneapolis-St. Paul
Mississippi Delta
Mississippi Gulf Coast
Nashville
Nebraska-Western Iowa
Neosho Valley
New Orleans
North Texas
Northeastern Ohio
Northeastern Wisconsin
Northern Louisiana
Oklahoma Metropolitan
Ozarks
Puget Sound
Rio Grande Valley
Rock River Valley
St. Joseph
Southeastern Florida
Southeastern New England
Sioux Falls-Mitchell
South Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart
Southern Michigan
Springfield
Upper Chesapeake Bay
Washington, D. C.
Wheeling
Wichita
Worcester
Youngstown-Warren

(1-1-63): Action suspends compensatory payments at the difference between the Class I and surplus prices until amendment actions can be made effective.

Black Hills
Chattanooga
Chicago
Central Arkansas
Des Moines
Eastern South Dakota
Knoxville
Paducah
St. Louis
Sioux City
Suburban St. Louis
Texas Panhandle

(3-1-63): Action provides for continuing the presently effective rate of compensatory payment at the difference between Class I and blend price until amendment action can be made effective.

Cedar Rapids-Iowa City
Louisville-Lexington-Evansville
Quad Cities-Dubuque
Red River Valley
San Antonio

(3-1-63): Action provides for compensatory payment at the difference between Class I and blend prices until amendment actions can be made effective.

Cedar Rapids-Iowa City (9-5-63):
Through April 30, 1964, action reduces from 40 or 50 percent to 30 percent, the percentage of total member milk of a cooperative which must be received at pool distributing plants if the receipts at the cooperative standby plant are to be pooled. Action also permits unlimited diversions for the same period.

Chicago (3-1-63):
Order suspends indefinitely, the classification section references to "in bulk" to provide Class III classification of milk disposed of in consumer packages to bakeries, soup and candy manufacturing establishments.

Colorado Springs-Pueblo (7-1-63):
Action permits packaged fluid milk products received from an Eastern Colorado order pool plant and distributed by a Colorado Springs-Pueblo order handler to be deducted from Class I if they were classified as Class I at the Eastern Colorado pool plant.

Order Suspensions in Effect December 1, 1963 -Continued

Inland Empire (5-3-63):
Suspends the take-out and pay-back provisions of the seasonal pricing plan for 1963.

Knoxville (9-1-63):
Suspension deletes the 10-day limit on diversion of producer milk in each of the months of September 1963 through February 1964.

Mississippi Gulf Coast (9-1-62):
Action suspends indefinitely, that portion of pool plant requirements which require shipments by a supply plant of 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant.

New York-New Jersey (7-1-62):
Suspension action removes those parts of the order concluded by the Supreme Court to be invalid and also those parts which would permit the Class I-A milk for the market to gain an unregulated status and thereby avoid the order's minimum pricing.

Oklahoma Metropolitan (6-1-62):
The compensatory payment provision in the order applying to a nonpool distributing plant is suspended indefinitely.

(4-1-63): Mileage limit on transfers suspended indefinitely.

Southern Michigan (10-1-63):
Through March 1964, action reduces from 55 to 45 the percentage of a distributing plant's receipts to be distributed on routes for pool plant qualification.

Wichita (1-1-63):
The "standby" pool plant provision is suspended in any month during which a plant qualified under such provisions, qualifies also under the 50 percent shipment standard of another order.

Supplement to Federal Register Citations
(October 2 through December 1, 1963)

Market and Citation	Date Published	Action
Central Arkansas - C.F.R. 1108		
28 FR 11767	11-5-63	Order, revised (Includes amend. No. 5)
28 FR 12202	11-16-63	Amendment No. 6
Corpus Christi - C.F.R. 1130		
28 FR 11532	10-30-63	Amendment No. 8
Delaware Valley - C.F.R. 1004		
28 FR 12707	11-30-63	Order, revised (Includes amend. No. 26)
28 FR 12922	12-5-63	Order terminating certain provisions
Fort Smith - C.F.R. 1102		
28 FR 11765	11-5-63	Amendment No. 6
28 FR 12201	11-16-63	Amendment No. 7
Memphis - C.F.R. 1097		
28 FR 11531	10-30-63	Amendment No. 6
28 FR 11814	11-6-63	Order, revised (Includes amend. No. 7)
28 FR 12200	11-16-63	Amendment No. 8
Michigan Upper Peninsula - C.F.R 1044		
28 FR 11053	10-16-63	Amendment No. 5
Neosho Valley - C.F.R. 1071		
28 FR 11724	11-2-63	Amendment No. 12
Northern Louisiana - C.F.R. 1096		
28 FR 11814	11-6-63	Order suspending certain provisions
28 FR 12793	12-3-63	Amendment No. 5

Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Con.
(October 2 through December 1, 1963)

Market and Citation	Date Published	Action
Oklahoma Metropolitan - C.F.R. 1106		
28 FR 12851	12-4-63	Amendment No. 3
Paducah - C.F.R. 1099		
28 FR 12200	11-16-63	Amendment No. 6
St. Louis - C.F.R. 1062		
28 FR 12199	11-16-63	Amendment No. 16

INDEX

Page numbers on the order summaries are preceeded by the order number. For example, Appalachian is Order number 11; there are five pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 11-1; 11-2; 11-3; 11-4; and 11-5.

INDEX

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 108
Central Arkansas

Order, revised:

11-1-63 (*indicates revised provisions)
11-16-63 (**indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

*Marketing Areas:

All territory, in Clark, Conway, Craighead, Cross, Faulkner, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lee, Lonoke, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, St. Francis, Saline, White, and Woodruff Counties, Arkansas.

Population (1960 Census): 807,134

Principal places are: Little Rock, North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, Helena, Forrest City, and Benton, Arkansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which "Grade A" milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to member producer milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plant.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its total producer receipts to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months October through January is a supply plant in the following February through September upon its request.

3. Cooperative plant. An approved plant which delivers 50 percent or more of its member milk to pool plants from which fluid products in excess of 25 percent of producer milk receipts at such plant are shipped to distributing plants. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant October through January is a supply plant the following February through September upon request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

*Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of milk or skim milk and cream except frozen and aerated cream and sour cream mixtures labelled "Grade A". Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of a like unfortified product.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. In skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
d. Dumped, or disposed of and used for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants, less 1.5 percent shipped in bulk tanks by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
g. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants from which no fluid milk products are distributed on routes and located less than 250 miles, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in that class at the unregulated plants is equivalent to the amount of the transfers. If the transfers exceed such utilization, they are Class I to the extent of the excess.
d. Bulk transfers of cream to unregulated plants, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, and such cream is not disposed of by the unregulated plant under "Grade A" label.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under any order.
b. Nonfluid milk products reprocessed at the plant.
c. Bulk receipts of fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials less: March through July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential (in the case of "b" receipts, Class I price is adjusted by butterfat differential only). August through February uniform price, or weighted average base-excess price adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.50: March through July
1.91: August through February
(**Plus 10 cents for the period November 16, 1963 through March 1964.)

With a supply-demand adjustment based on producer receipts and Class I sales of all handlers regulated under Federal Orders 102, 97, and 108 (Fort Smith, Memphis, and Central Arkansas) applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Memphis order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each percentage that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

*3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month x 0.12.

*2. Class II. April through July: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

*Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from the courthouse at Arkadelphia, or the State Capital at Little Rock; deduct:

1.5 cents for each 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. Base payment applies February through July 1964, and March through July thereafter, with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to handlers regulated under Federal Orders 102, 97, and 108 (Fort Smith, Memphis, and Central Arkansas) during the preceding months of September through December 1963, and September through January thereafter, by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days for the September through January base-forming period and 120 days thereafter).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified conditions.
c. Joint-held bases may be transferred under specified conditions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator:

a. Any plant which disposes of a greater portion of its Class I milk on

routes in the marketing area of another order in the preceding six months, and;

b. Any supply plant which would otherwise be subject to another order, unless such plant was a regulated plant under this order in each month of the preceding September through December period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 130
Corpus Christi, Texas

Order, revised 11-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Neuces, and San Patricio.

Population (1960 Census): 693,049

Principal places are: Corpus Christi, Brownsville, McAllen, and Kingsville, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to member producer milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

5. A cooperative association in its capacity as the operator of a "market equalization plant".

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates an approved plant and receives no milk from other dairy farmers.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler or person who is producer under another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or by a cooperative association as a handler or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A fluid milk plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is the lesser of 1,000 pounds per day or 3 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, bulk tank milk from cooperative or handler and other plants.

*2. Supply plant. A fluid milk plant, other than a distributing plant or a market equalization plant, inspected and approved by any health authority fluid consumption which ships a daily average of 5,000 pounds of milk,

skim milk, or cream (3.5 percent milk equivalent) to a regulated distributing plant, or a market equalization plant, during August through January. A plant which qualifies August through January meets pooling requirements if any shipments are made, February through July.

*3. Market equalization plant. A plant, other than a distributing plant, operated by a cooperative association performing marketing service functions and at which all fluid milk products received are diversions or transfers from fluid milk plants, except that during any month of August through January such plant may also receive other source fluid milk products from any nonfluid milk plant in an amount not to exceed a daily average of 5,000 pounds (3.5 percent milk equivalent).

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk; skim milk; sweet cream; sour cream; and sour cream products labeled "Grade A"; buttermilk; flavored milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products up to the weight of an equal volume of a like unfortified product.
b. Not accounted for as Class II.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not acccounted for in Class I.
c. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products on hand at the end of the month.
d. Skim milk dumped, upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. Disposed of for livestock feed.
f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants. A handler has option to pay, in the case of a cooperative producer's bulk tank milk, on farm weights and credit full 2 percent.
g. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from a regulated plant to a fluid milk plant in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in Class II is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority first in Class I and then Class II over other source milk.

2. Transfer from regulated supply plant to regulated distributing plant in accordance with "1" above, as Class I shall not exceed percent of Class I in producer milk at receiving distributing plant.

3. Transfer to a fluid milk plant or diversions from cooperative association as a handler to a market equalization plant would be prorated on the basis of total utilization at such plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants unless:

(1) Class II utilization is claimed by the transferring handler.
(2) Utilization in Class I and Class II at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I and Class II utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are first Class I, to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Other source milk, other than fluid milk products priced under another order.
b. Subtract remainder in Class II after "a" above or 5 percent of producer milk, whichever is less.
c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. No provisions.

2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 126 (North Texas) plus 75 cents.

3. Class II.

a. July through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.8) plus (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 8.16) minus 5 times the Class II butterfat differential.
b. March through June: Butter-powder formula price as computed in "a" above less 12 cents.
c. March through December 1963: "Cheddar cheese credit" applied to milk used in the production of Cheddar cheese. Such credit is the Class II price above minus (Wisconsin Primary markets "Cheddars" cheese price x 8.4 minus 5 times the Class II butterfat differential).

Butterfat Differentials: (adjusted to the nearest 1/10 cent)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.110.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. For plants located more than 80 miles, but not more than 150 miles from Mercedes, Texas, deduct 9 cents per hundredweight; and for plants located more than 150 miles, deduct 1.0 cent each 10 miles or fraction thereof.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants, except a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler on bulk tank milk, pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to receipts of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants except other Federal order regulated plants, pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership centracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions:

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.

a. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, or even if making greater shipments in the Corpus Christi area are nevertheless fully regulated under such other Federal order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
b. Supply plant claiming automatic pooling status under another order or where it makes greater shipments would be regulated by such other order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4
Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey

Order, Merger 12-1-63 (Philadelphia and Wilmington)
Order, Revised 12-1-63 (*indicates revised provisions)

Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Pennsylvania counties of Delaware and Philadelphia; specified areas in Bucks and Montgomery Counties, Pennsylvania; part of New Castle County, Delaware; and specified counties in the state of New Jersey.

Population (1960 Census): 4,652,298

Principal places are: Philadelphia, Bristol, Chester, and Lower Merion, Pennsylvania; Camden, Trenton, and Atlantic City, New Jersey; Wilmington, Delaware.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which any fluid milk product disposed of to a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant (Except a farmer who is included in a pool bulk tank unit under, Federal Order No. 2, New York-New Jersey) and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Producer Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month disposition of Class I milk is made on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships fluid milk products to a regulated distributing plant, unless shipment is for Class II use. System pooling permitted, upon request, when a handler operates a distributing plant and one or more receiving plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; cultured buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
   b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

   a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
   b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
   c. Dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
   d. Contained in inventory of fluid cream and fluid milk products on hand at the end of the month.
   e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
   f. Contained in skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
   g. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
   h. In shrinkage of other source milk.

*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

   a. Transfers within this marketing area in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receive priority in Class I over other source milk. Cream is Class II up to Class II disposition, excess is Class I.
   b. Net transfers to other Federal orders (extent such transfers are not offset by receipts from the same other Federal order) are classified in class or classes to which assigned under receiving order. (Transfers in New York include both route sales and sales to regulated handlers).

Transfers to Unregulated Plants.

The following are Class I (except cream which is Class II):

   a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
   b. Transfers to unregulated plants and refrigerated holding facilities unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from its own dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants.

1. From Class I milk, deduct:

   a. Other-source milk from dairy farmers who are producers in a pool bulk tank unit in New York and/or milk which was priced and pooled under any other market wide Federal order pool, limited to amount of such milk disposed of as Class I (Class I-A in Order No. 2) in such other market, provided other market provides for offsetting of such Class I sales by purchase of equivalent amounts of Class I products.

b. Certified milk in packaged form.
c. Packaged milk priced as Class I under another order.

2. From Class I and Class II milk, pro-rate:

Bulk receipts under specified conditions, from other Federal orders not assigned under 1a above.

3. From Class II milk, deduct: (Remainder is Class I)

a. Producer handlers.
b. Cream and nonfluid milk products.
c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order if agreed Class II by both transferor and transferree.
d. The remaining pounds of other source milk, under specified conditions, not assigned under 1a and 2 above.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. An economic formula (composite formula index) is calculated quarterly using the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th months preceding the first month of the pricing quarter by dividing the sum of the following indexes by 15.

a. BLS wholesale price index all commodities (1957-59), 4-week average / 0.99614

b. Monthly dairy feed price (20%) reported by Pa. Fed. - State Crop Reporting Service / 0.03896

c. Prices received by farmers for products other than dairy, reported by Pa. Fed. -State Crop Reporting Service / 2.103

d. U. S. manufacturing milk price (1961-62 base period) / 0.030707 ÷ seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.023	July	0.988
February	1.014	August	.997
March	1.006	September	1.000
April	.980	October	1.004
May	.976	November	1.014
June	.984	December	1.014

e. Average daily Class I sales by handlers under Order No. 4 (Excluding handlers located in New Jersey) using (1957-58) base period / 29.476 ÷ seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.009	July	0.946
February	1.023	August	.949
March	1.011	September	1.020
April	1.025	October	1.046
May	1.010	November	1.005
June	.966	December	.990

2. Class I. The Class I price is determined quarterly and announced in advance using the following schedule for January through March and July through September. The April through June price is 40 cents lower and the October through December price is 40 cents higher.

Class I price schedule (abbreviated):

Formula Index	Price
95.2 - 97.2	5.25
99.0 - 101.0	5.45
102.8 - 104.8	5.65
106.6 - 108.6	5.85

Price above, may not exceed average of Midwest condensery prices for preceding 12 months (ending with second month preceding the quarter) by more than $2.60. If more than $2.60, price is reduced in 20-cent multiples.

Price is further adjusted by a supply-demand adjuster based on the average relationship of producer receipts to Class I sales in the 12-month period ending with the second month preceding the quarter:

Ratio of receipts to sales	Adjustment in sales
Over 142.0	-40
139.1 - 142.0	-20
129.0 - 139.0	0
126.0 - 128.9	+20
Under 126.0	+40

(Resulting price limited to plus or minus 80 cents of the Class I price in the same quarter of the preceding year.)

3. Class II. U. S. manufacturing milk price: Average price paid for milk for manufacturing purposes, f.o.b. plants in U. S., adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.125, plus:

+ $0.16:	Jan. and July	+ $0.01:	May
+ .15:	February	+ .02:	June
+ .08:	March	+ .23:	August
+ .04:	April	+ .19:	Sept.-Dec.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat content)

1. Class I. $\frac{\text{Philadelphia cream price, minus \$2.00} \div 9.7143}{35}$

Provided such price is not less than New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 1.20.

2. Class II. New York 92-score butter price (16th day of preceding month to 15th day of current month) x 0.120.

3. Producer. Same as Class I, above.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. For plants located 45 miles or more from the nearest of the City halls in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trenton or Atlantic City, New Jersey; deduct:

   a. 23.0 cents - 45 miles.
   b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Class II. For plants located 45 miles or more from the nearest of the City halls in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Trenton and Atlantic City, New Jersey; deduct:

   a. 5.0 cents - 45 to 70 miles.
   b. 1.0 cent - each additional 70 miles.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk including such handlers own production.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. No provisions.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders.

   a. Distributing plant which qualified under both this and another order shall be regulated by this order when the greater volume of its Class I milk is made in this marketing area, unless such plant would be regulated under such other order.
   b. Supply plant which qualifies under both this and another order shall be regulated by this order when a greater volume of its Class I milk is disposed of to plants in "a" above, unless such plant would be regulated under such other order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.

   Operators of such plants are required to submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 102
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Order, revised:

11-1-63 (*indicates revised provisions)
11-16-63 (**indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory within the corporate limits of the cities of Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas; and within the boundaries of the Camp Chaffee military reservation.

Population (1960 Census): 59,778

Princiaal places are: Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and which disposes of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including reconstituted; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk;

plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventory variations of fluid milk products.
c. Disposed of and used for livestock feed.
d. Not accounted for in Class I.
e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
f. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants over 185 miles from the regulated plant, and cream under "Grade A" certification. (Transfers of cream without "Grade A" certification are Class II.)
d. Transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants which dispose of fluid milk on routes and are located 185 miles or less from the regulated plant, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess. (If no disposition of fluid milk is made on routes, such transfers are Class II).

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with (Class II), after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants (remainder is Class I).

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.45: April through June
1.85: July through March
(**Plus 10 cents for the period November 16, 1963 through March 1964.)

With a supply-demand adjustment based on producer receipts and Class I sales of all handlers regulated under Federal Orders 102, 97, and 108 (Fort Smith, Memphis, and Central Arkansas) applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Fort Smith order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each percentage that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

*3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12 and adjust to the nearest one-tenth of a cent.

Location Differentials: No provisions.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. Base payment applies February through July 1964, and March through July thereafter, with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to handlers regulated under Federal Orders 102, 97, and 108 (Fort Smith, Memphis, and Central Arkansas) during the preceding months of September through December 1963, and September through January thereafter, by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90 days for the September through January base-forming period and 120 days thereafter).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified conditions.
c. Joint-held bases may be transferred under specified conditions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of

another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 97
Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi

Order, revised:

11-1-63 (*indicates revised provisions)
11-16-63 (**indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

*Marketing Area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the counties of Fayette, Hardeman (except civil districts 5 and 6), Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison (except civil districts 4 and 9), Shelby and Tipton, Tennessee; Desota, Tate, Panola (except the village of Crowder), Tunica, Lafayette, and Marshall (except Beat 5) counties in Mississippi; and the townships of Mississippi and Proctor in Crittenden County, Arkansas.

Population (1960 Census): 953,345

Principal places are: Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee; West Memphis, Arkansas; Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to member milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 5.0 percent of total Class I disposition by the plant.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships over 70,000 pounds of milk, skim milk, or cream (milk equivalent) per month to a regulated distributing plant.

*Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

*Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream (except aerated and frozen cream) and sour cream products labeled "Grade A"; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk, except mixtures for frozen dairy products. Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of a like unfortified product.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Dumped, or disposed of and used for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
d. In skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants, less 1.5 percent shipped in bulk tanks by a cooperative association in its capacity as a handler.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
g. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers to an unregulated plant except a plant regulated under another order unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equivalent to the amount of transfers, and the unregulated plant is located within 225 miles from Memphis. If the transfers exceed such utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to all transferring plants.

d. Transfers to a plant subject to another order are assigned to the class to which they are allocated under the other order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Nonfluid milk products.
b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.50: March through July
1.91: August through February
(**Plus 10 cents for the period November 16, 1963 through March 1964.)

With a supply-demand adjustment based on producer receipts and Class I sales of all handlers regulated under Federal Orders 102, 97, and 108 (Fort Smith, Memphis, and Central Arkansas) applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the Memphis order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each percentage that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

*3. Class II. Basic formula price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

*2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price:

Butter price range (cents)	Differential (cents)
52.50-57.499	6.0
57.50-62.499	6.5
62.50-67.499	7.0
67.50-72.499	7.5

(Increased and decreased by similar intervals with differentials ranging from 2 to 10 cents).

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Memphis, Tennessee.

If located outside Mississippi, deduct:	If located in Mississippi add:
a. 9.0 cents - 50 but less than 60 miles.	9.0 cents
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.	1.5 cents

*Type of Pool:

Individual handler, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deduction as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to plants regulated under Federal Orders 97, 102, and 108 (Memphis, Fort Smith, and Central Arkansas) during the preceding months of September through January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
c. Joint-held bases may be transferred under specified conditions.

Special Hanlder Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator:

a. Any plant which disposes of a greater portion of its Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order in the preceding six months, and;

b. Any supply plant which would otherwise be subject to another order, unless such plant was a regulated plant under this order in each month of the preceding September through December period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 44
Michigan Upper Peninsula, Michigan-Wisconsin

Order, revised 11-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the following zones:

a. Zone 1(a) - The city of Menominee and the townships of Menominee, Mellen, and Ingallston, in Menominee County, Michigan; the town of Peshtigo and the cities of Marinette and Peshtigo in Marinette County, Wisconsin.
b. Zone 1 - The following Michigan counties: Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Ontonagon and all territory in Menominee County not included in Zone 1(a); also, the following towns and cities in Wisconsin: Niagara (both the town and village in Marinette County), Aurora, Florence in Florence County, Carey, Kimball, Oma, Pence, Saxon, Hurley, and Montreal in Iron County.
c. Zone 2 - The following Michigan counties: Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Houghton, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, and Schoolcraft.

Population (1960 Census): 335,216

Principal places are: Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Escanaba, and Menominee, Michigan; and Marinette, Wisconsin.

*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for the account of such an association from a regulated plant to another plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to member producers' milk delivered from the farm to a regulated plant of another handler in a tank truck controlled by the association if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who distributes fluid milk products in the marketing area received only from his own production or from regulated plants.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority and from which during the month:

Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area averages 600 or more pounds per day.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk or skim milk to a regulated distributing plant 10 or more days in any of the months of July through December or on 3 or more days in any of the months of January through June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used to fortify fluid milk products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products are Class I up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

*2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
d. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products, not accounted for in Class I.
e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, with 1.5 percent being allowed on bulk receipts from other handlers, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants. A handler has option to pay, in the case of a cooperative producer's bulk tank milk, on farm weights and credit full 2 percent.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Bulk transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Subtract packaged fluid milk products received from other Federal order plants from Class I. Then, beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from a plant not regulated under another order.
b. Receipts from a plant regulated under another order, except those subtracted from Class I.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. No provisions.

2. Class I. Northeastern Wisconsin (Federal Order No. 45) Class I price (including supply-demand adjustor) plus:

Zone	
1(a)	$0.11
1	.21
2	.41

(See location differential provision below).

3. Class II. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120. (adjusted to the nearest cent)

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials. (adjusted to the nearest 1/10 cent)

Class I and producer. For plants located outside the marketing area and

a. West of Lake Michigan; measured from Ironwood or Iron Mountain, Michigan, whichever is closer; deduct from the Zone 1 price:

(1) None - within 50 miles.
(2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles.
(3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

b. East of Lake Michigan; measured from St. Ignace, Michigan, deduct from the Zone 2 price:

(1) None - within 50 miles.
(2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles.
(3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

Type of Pool: Individual handler, monthly pool.

*Expense of Administration:

Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk (including a handler's own farm production) and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment: No provisions.

3. Associated producer. Dairy farmers who delivered producer milk to a handler's fluid milk plant in three months of the July through November period and whose milk is not accepted by such handler in the subsequent December through June period. Such milk would be included in the handler's uniform price computation at the Class II price. The handler would pay associated producers the difference between his uniform and Class II prices.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders.

a. Operators of such plants are required to submit reports to the market administrator.
b. Administrative assessment. No provisions.
c. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 71
Neosho Valley, Kansas-Missouri

Order, revised 11-1-63:
(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the following Kansas counties: Allen, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. Also, all territory in the following counties in Missouri: Barton, Jasper, Newton, and Vernon.

Population (1960 Census): 342,679

Principal places are: Pittsburg, Coffeyville, Parsons, Independence, and Chanute, Kansas; Joplin and Carthage, Missouri.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant or to a regulated plant of another cooperative association.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered to regulated plants in tank trucks owned, operated, or controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless nonregulated status is requested. An operator of two or more supply plants may, upon request, have such plants considered as one unit.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. In shrinkage of other source milk.
c. In shrinkage of producer receipts; maximum is 2 percent, except for skim milk maximum is 5 percent, April through June. On bulk transfers of producer milk between regulated plants, shrinkage allowance is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to the plant receiving milk from producers and the remainder to the plant receiving the bulk transfer.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handler.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Chanute, Kansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
d. Transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants more than 250 miles from Chanute, Kansas. Such transfers of cream are Class II.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk and Class I inventories at the beginning of the month, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provisions.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus:

$1.00: April through June
1.45: July through March

In each month, September through December, Class I is not less than that in the preceding month; April through June price is not more than that paid in the preceding month. The Class I price is further adjusted to be within the following limits:

a. Class I price under Federal Order No. 106 (Oklahoma Metropolitan), less 33 cents.
b. Class I price under Federal Order No. 67 (Ozarks), plus 15 cents.

3. Class II. The higher of the following:

a. Average current month price for milk used in the manufacture of American cheese, evaporated milk, and butter and by-products, f.o.b. plant (adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat test by direct ratio), less 5 times the Class II butterfat differential; or,
b. Average price for 4.0 percent milk at the following local plants during the month plus 20 cents, less 5 times the Class II butterfat differential.

Pet Milk Co., Neosho, Mo.
Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kans.
Kraft Cheese Co., Oswego, Kans.
Carnation Co., Mt. Vernon, Mo.
Carnation Co., Girard, Kans.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.120.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Joplin or Nevada, Missouri, or Chanute or Independence, Kansas, whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 50 to 60 miles.
b. 2 cents - each additional 15 miles.

*Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

*2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator and compensatory payments which are required on Class I route disposition in the marketing area whenever the value of such milk computed for 12-months, including the preceding 11-months, as determined under the other order, is less than its value as determined by the Neosho Valley order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, less the Class II price adjusted for butterfat differential.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96
Northern Louisiana

Order, revised 12-1-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Lincoln, Morehouse, Ouachita, Red River, Union, and Webster Parishes, Louisiana.

Population (1960 Census): 556,346

Principal places are: Shreveport, Monroe, Bossier, and Bastrop, Louisiana.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account on the account of a regulated plant from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to milk of member producers which is moved for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates an approved plant and who received milk only from his own production and transfers from other regulated plants.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant with unlimited diversion, February through August and limited diversion under specified conditions, September through January.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is either 10 percent of approved receipts from dairy farmers or bulk tank milk from cooperative association as a handler or more than a daily average of 1,500 pounds, and;
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of "Grade A" receipts from dairy farmers and bulk tank milk of cooperative associations.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority which ships 50 percent or more of its "Grade A" receipts from dairy farmers, cooperatives which are handlers on bulk tank milk, and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months of September through January shall automatically be a pool plant the following February through August, unless nonregulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative plant. A plant which is operated by a cooperative association and which did not meet the shipping requirements of a supply plant shall be a pool plant in any month in which the volume of milk received from cooperative members and the cooperative as a handler on bulk tank milk at pool distributing plants is not less than 60 percent of member producer milk pooled during the month. If nonregulated status is requested for the month, nonpool status is effective for the succeeding 11-months, unless supply plant requirements are met.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and milk products used in fortifying Class I products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk drinks and flavored milk; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. Fortified fluid milk products up to the weight of a like unfortified product.
b. Skim milk equivalent of concentrated and reconstituted skim milk.
c. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and buttermilk:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Skim milk equivalent of milk products used in fortified fluid milk products not accounted for in Class I.
c. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
d. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
e. Skim milk dumped, April through June, upon notification of the market administrator.
f. Disposed of for livestock feed.
g. In frozen cream.
h. In shrinkage of other source not to exceed 2 percent.
i. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent, plus 1.5 percent on bulk receipts from other plants, less 1.5 percent on bulk shipments to other plants. Cooperatives as a handler on bulk tank milk on basis of farm weights may claim full 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of Class I products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
c. Transfer to the order plant according to classification provisions in such other orders.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification: Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Nonfluid milk products.
b. Fluid milk products.
c. Deducting 5 percent of producer receipts or the remaining producer milk in Class II after "a" and "b" above, whichever is less.
d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments: Apply to receipts in Class I in "a" and "b" above and receipts not priced in Class I under another order in "d" above. No payments apply whenever total deliveries are less than 110 percent of total Class I utilization at all regulated plants.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus $2.27.

3. Class II. July through February: (Chicago 92-score butter price minus 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents times 8.16). Adjusted by 5 times Class II butterfat differential. March through June: Such price minus 5 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.110.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from either Minden or Monroe, Louisiana, whichever is closer, deduct:

a. 12.0 cents - 50 to 60 miles.
b. 1.0 cent - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Cooperative association on diverted milk and on bulk tank milk for which it is the handler.

3. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February through July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days of delivery duriig the period (not less than 90 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk from distributing plants which meet such status under this order on routes in the marketing area of another order or are regulated, nevertheless, under another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On all milk received from dairy farmers, amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers; or, if the handler so elects,
(2) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area, rate is difference between Class II price and Class I price subject to butterfat and location differential applicable to his plant.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 106
Oklahoma Metropolitan

Order, revised 12-1-63:
(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in Tulsa County, specified areas in the counties of Creek, Osage, Oklahoma, Cleveland Pottawatomie, Logan, Payne, and Garfield, and the cities of Muskogee, McAlester, Ponca City, and Tahlequah, all in Oklahoma.

Population (1960 Census): 1,060,488

Principal places are: Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Enid, and Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which "Grade A" milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority, or acceptable to an agency of the Federal Government, and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 5 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant which receives approved milk from dairy farmers and is operated by a cooperative association whose member producers ship milk to regulated plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk. (Fortified products are Class I in an amount equal to the weight of an equal volume of unfortified products of the same butterfat content.)
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
d. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
e. In frozen or stored cream.
f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.
h. Weight of skim milk in fortified milk products, not accounted for in Class I.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another; including transfers via unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa which do not make fluid disposition on routes in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa from which fluid milk is disposed of on routes or to other plants, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Oklahoma City or Tulsa which do not make fluid disposition on routes, but which retransfer to unregulated plants which do make such disposition are Class I to the extent of "Grade A" milk retransferred.

e. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream (except non-Grade A cream) to plants over 300 miles from Oklahoma City or Tulsa.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Nonfluid milk products, except condensed skim milk or nonfat dry milk.
b. Condensed skim milk or nonfat dry milk.
c. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
d. Fluid milk products priced under another order, except packaged sour cream in "e" below.
e. Packaged sour cream priced as Class II under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential. (Class I price is adjusted by butterfat differentials only for condensed skim and nonfat dry milk).

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$1.48: April through June
1.88: July through March

(Such price shall be increased 10 cents for the months of December 1963 through February 1964.)

Prices for September through December shall not be less than that for preceding month and prices for April through June shall be not more than that for preceding month.

A supply-demand adjustment is applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 1-1/2 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a maximum total adjustment of 50 cents.

3. Class II (except butter, cheese, and powder during March through August). Average price paid in the United States for milk used to produce American cheese, butter, and evaporated milk.

4. Class II (butter, cheese, and powder) Class II price in "3" above less 10 cents for milk used in the manufacture of American cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk during March through August.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Oklahoma City; deduct:

a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 150 miles.
b. 12.0 cents - 150.1 to 165 miles.
c. 2.0 cents - each additional 15 miles to 240 miles.
d. 1.0 cent - each additional 15 miles over 240 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I. Handlers may report on the basis of two accounting periods. Assessment rate is multiplied by the number of accounting periods per month.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provision:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments on Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99
Paducah, Kentucky

Order, revised 11-16-63:

(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in the Kentucky counties of McCracken, Ballard, Marshall, Graves, Calloway, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Carlisle, Hickman, Trigg, and Christian (except that portion of Fort Campbell contained in these counties)

Population (1960 Census): 224,370

Principal places are: Paducah, Hopkinsville, and Mayfield, Kentucky.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

4. A cooperative association with respect to milk delivered to a pool plant in tank trucks owned or operated by such association and allocated prorata to each class.

5. A producer-handler.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 45 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 75 percent of producer receipts in October and November and 35 percent of such receipts in any three additional months of the preceding August through January period is a supply plant in the following August through January upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk product: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and other regulated plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Nonfluid milk products reprocessed in the plant and fluid milk products not priced under another order.
b. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

a. April through July: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.
b. August through March: Uniform price, adjusted by Class I location differential and a weighted average of Class I and Class II butterfat differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Minnesota-Wisconsin plant price: Average price paid per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk, f.o.b. plants in Minnesota and Wisconsin adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat content by Chicago 92-score butter price for the month x 0.120.

*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

$0.90: April through June
1.20: March and July
1.50: August through February
(Such price shall be increased 10 cents for the months of November 16, 1963 through March 31, 1964.

3. Class II.

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
b. Local plants. Average price paid at the following local plant for 4.0 percent milk minus Class II butterfat differential x 5:
Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.
c. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray process x 8.2) -75 cents.

August through March: The highest of the above.
April through July: The highest of the above, less 10 cents. Above prices shall not be less than local plant price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12, rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent.

2. Class II. August through March: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115, rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent.

April through July: Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11, rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent.

3. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price:

Butter price range (cents)	Differential (cents)
17.499 or less	2.0
17.500 - 22.499	2.5
22.500 - 27.499	3.0

(Increased by similar increments to a maximum differential of 10 cents)

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 40 miles or more from any courthouse in any of the counties in the marketing area whichever is closest deduct:

a. 7.5 cents - 40 to 49 miles.
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator:

a. Any plant which disposes of a greater portion of its Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order.
b. Any supply plant which would otherwise be subject to another order, unless such plant was a regulated plant under this order during the preceding August through January period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers; or, if the handler so elects,
(2) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 62
St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois

Order, revised 11-16-63:
(*indicates revised provisions)
See: Order suspension page for possible temporary changes.

Marketing Area:

All territory in St. Louis County, and the cities of St. Louis and St. Charles, Missouri; the following areas in St. Clair County, Illinois: East St. Louis, Centreville, Canteen, and Stites Townships; the city of Belleville and the Scott Military Reservation.

Population (1960 Census): 1,661,321

Principal places: St. Louis, University City, Florissant, Kirkwood, and Webster Groves, Missouri; East St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant from which "Grade A" milk is shipped to a plant distributing Class I milk in the marketing area.

4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

5. A cooperative association with respect to members' milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association, if it elects to report as a handler with respect to such milk.

Producer-Handler:

A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any person (except a producer-handler or a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered to a regulated plant March through August if nonpool milk was delivered by such a farmer in the preceding months of September through February) who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority which is received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
c. A plant which qualifies under "a" and "b" in any month is a regulated plant in the following month.

2. Supply plant. A plant which disposes of 20 percent or more of its approved receipts to regulated distributing plants which have no other source receipts. If shipments are made to regulated distributing plants which have other source receipts, the shipping requirements for supply plant status are the lesser of:

a. 75 percent or more of approved receipts.
b. 20 percent or more of approved receipts plus its prorata share of approved other source milk at the regulated distributing plant.

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months September through February is a supply plant in the following March through August unless nonregulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
c. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk not to exceed:

(1) 2 percent of milk received in cans from dairy farmers. On receipts transferred in bulk to another plant shrinkage is assigned 0.5 percent to plant receiving from dairy farmers, 1.5 percent to other plant.
(2) 1.5 percent of milk received via bulk tank.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

Transfers from one regulated plant to another in the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

The following are Class I (except non-Grade A cream transferred to plants outside the area in "c" below is Class II):

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 110 miles from St. Louis or in Missouri, south of the Missouri River or plants in Fulton County, Arkansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.
d. Transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to plants 110 miles or more from St. Louis except in Missouri, south of the Missouri River, or in Fulton County, Arkansas.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from plants not subject to another Federal order.
b. After assigning 5 percent of producer milk, receipts from plants subject to another Federal order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

a. March through July: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.
b. August through February: Uniform price, adjusted by the producer butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid (3.5 percent) at Midwest condenseries and at;
Carnation Company, Seymour, Missouri
Carnation Company, Ava, Missouri
Litchfield Creamery, Litchfield, Illinois
Pet Milk Company, Greenville, Illinois
b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents x 7.0).

*2. Class I. Class I price under Order No. 30 (Chicago 55-70 mile zone) plus 50 cents (and plus 10 cents for the period November 16, 1963 through March 1964) with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in the 12-month period ending with 2nd preceding month and a standard utilization percentage of 130. Adjustment is 2 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

3. Class II:

a. August through February: basic formula price.
b. March through July: (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) plus (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) -81 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month x 0.120.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

3. Producer. Same as Class II.

Location Differentials:

Class I and producer. Prices established at the 0-30 mile zone measured from St. Louis; deduct:

a. 16 cents - 30 to 40 miles.
b. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

Market wide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plans under which deductions at the rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds are withheld from payments to producers, April through July, and paid out at the rate of one-third of the fund, each month October through December.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2.5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I except milk priced under another order.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from nonmembers must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provisions.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants in "a" and "b" below are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

a. Any plant which disposes of a greater portion of its Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order.
b. Any supply plant which would otherwise be subject to another order, unless such plant was a regulated plant under this order during the preceding September through February period.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provisions.
c. Make compensatory payments: On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.